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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR		ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/525,642	02/25/2005	Toshio Nakane		1226-109	8456
23117 NIXON & VA	7590 05/16/2007 NDERHYE, PC		٢	EXAMINER	
901 NORTH G	LEBE ROAD, 11TH FLOOI			LISTVOYB, GREGORY	
ARLINGTON, VA 22203		•		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				1711	
				MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			_	05/16/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary	10/525,642	NAKANE ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
The MAIL INC DATE of this control of	Gregory Listvoyb	1711				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status						
1)	action is non-final. ce except for formal matters, pro					
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-14 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	n from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the d Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner	pted or b) objected to by the E lrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obje	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary (Paper No(s)/Mail Dat 5) Notice of Informal Pa 6) Other:	e				

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on 3/19/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The Applicant states that "it will be observed that the present invention relates to a wholly aromatic polyester amide containing p-aminophenol as an essential claimed component. More specifically, the wholly aromatic polyester amide according to the present invention necessarily contains a p-aminophenol component at a ratio of 7 to 35 % by mole. Significantly, Linstid et al do not disclose at all in the Examples thereof a polymer containing p-aminophenol."

The Examiner relies on the reference cited in its entireness. In his Specification Linstid discloses that recurring unit IV can be entirely constituted from p-aminophenol (column 8, line 60).

The Applicant further states that "Thus, even if an ordinarily skilled person would consider combining the LCP of Furuta with the wholly aromatic polyester of Linstid III et al, the present invention as defined by claims 13-14 would not be the result."

Claims 13-14 disclose HDPE as polyolefin and fuel tank as an article.

Application/Control Number: 10/525,642

Art Unit: 1711

In the CTNF, mailed on 12/26/2006 the Examiner cited:

Regarding Claim 13, Furuta discloses that polyethylene in his composition is high density polyethylene (HDPE) (Example 6, column 17).

Regarding Claim 14, Furuta discloses that his composition can be processed into a fuel tank (Comparative Example 6, Column 18).

Therefore, the Applicant's argument in this regards are incorrect.

Regarding provisional double patenting issue, Claim 1 (original) of Application #10/538845 discloses a composition of a modified polyolefin or polyamide resin and LC copolymer based on:

- A) 4-hydroxybenzoic acid,
- (B) 2--hydroxy-6-naphthoic acid,
- (C) an aromatic aminophenol and
- (D) an aromatic dicarboxylic acid.

Claim 1 (original) of the Application examined discloses a LC copolymer based on:

- A) 4-hydroxybenzoic acid,
- (B) 2--hydroxy-6-naphthoic acid,
- (C) an aromatic aminophenol and

(D) an aromatic dicarboxylic acid,

whereas the ratio between the components are identical in both applications.

In addition in Claims 8, 9, 10 and 12 the Application examined disclose an addition of polyolefin and polyesteramide. In Examiner's opinion, although the claims of both applications are not identical, the compositions in both applications are not patentably distinct.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1- 12, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Linstid, III et al (US Patent 6222000), herein Linstid.

Linstid discloses amorphous wholly aromatic polyester amide exhibiting optical anisotropy obtained by copolymerizing:

- A 4-hydroxybenzoic acid-15-60%, preferably 20-40%
- B 2-hydroxy-6-naphtoic acid 15-60%, preferably 20-40%
- C p-aminophenol 5-20%, preferably 10-15%
- D isophthalic acid 7-15 %, preferably 10-15%
- E terephthalic acid 5-20%, preferably 10-15% (Columns 3-4)

The A/B ratio is always within the range of 0.15 to 4.0. The content of Isophthalic acid is always 35% or higher of content of Terephthalic acid. The content of bending monomer (Isophthalic acid) is 7-15%, meeting the limitation (2) of Claim 1.

Glass transition temperatures, of the above copolymers are about 150C (Column 6, line 5), whereas melting points Tm are not observed (Column 5, line 65). DSC measurements are made at 20 C/min temperature rising rate (Column 17, line 45).

Regarding Claim 2, Isophthalic acid has 1,3 phenylene skeleton.

In reference to Claims 6 –12, Linstid teaches that the above liquid crystal copolymers may be used in combination with polyolefins, (Example 26, Column 24 and Column 3, line 10) for production of films, sheets, fibers, multi-layer laminates, blow-molded containers and other articles. (Column 16, line 20).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claim 13 and 14 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linstid in combination with Furuta et al (US Patent 5612101)

Linstid discloses amorphous wholly aromatic polyester amide exhibiting optical anisotropy (see discussion above). The reference does not specify that polyethylene in the composition is high density polyethylene. Also, Linstid did not teach that blowmolded container, produced with his copolymer is a fuel tank.

Hence attention directed towards the Furuta reference. Linstid and Furuta are analogous, because they are from the same field of endeavor, utilizing compositions based on liquid crystal copolymers.

Regarding Claim 13, Furuta discloses that polyethylene in his composition is high density polyethylene (HDPE) (Example 6, column 17).

Since HDPE has much better mechanical properties than LDPE due to its higher crystallinity it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art to use HDPE with Linstid copolymers for high end applications, such as large blow molded containers.

Regarding Claim 14, Furuta discloses that his composition can be processed into a fuel tank (Comparative Example 6, Column 18).

Since Linstid composition has an exceptional mechanical and barrier properties and ability to be processed by blow molding, it would have been obvious to a person with Application/Control Number: 10/525,642

Art Unit: 1711

ordinary skills in the art to use a composition based on Linstid copolymers for manufacturing of fuel tanks.

Double patenting

Claim1-14 provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 1-5 and 12-25 of copending Application No. 10/538845. This is a <u>provisional</u> double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other, because the Application No 10/538845 claims the composition based on the same liquid crystal polymer, which is fully encompassed by the claims of present Application.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory Listvoyb whose telephone number is (571) 272-6105. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Gregory Listvoyb Examiner Art Unit 1711

Page 9

James J. Seidleck Supervisory Patent Examiner Technology Center 1700